### GREAT ANXIETY IN GREECE

A PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY KING GEORGE.

HE URGES HIS PEOPLE TO BE CALM AND DIGNI-FIED-SKIRMISH BETWEEN TURKISH OUT-

> POSTS AND CHRISTIANS NEAR CANEA-REPEATED FIRING BY A

#### TURKISH WARSHIP

Athens, Feb. 23.-The entire country is in a state of intense anxiety and unrest over the situation, and there is the wildest speculation as to against Turkey. The hall was fairly well filled what the final outcome will be. The people are deeply incensed against the Powers for their intervention in Crete, and their attitude is causing some apprehension in court and Government cir-

King George to-day issued a proclamation that is intended to cool the popular passions and thus avert what might prove a National crisis. He enjoins the country to be calm and dignified, and to confide in the Government, which, he says, is doing everything possible to uphold the honor of Greece and maintain the rights of the Hellenic

A dispatch to the "Asty" from Canea says that the foreign warships are now rigorously blockading the coast of Crete. The British torpedo boats are especially active, grapidly steaming along the coast and keeping a sharp lookout to prevent the landing of troops, provisions or munitions of war. Many vessels have been stopped by the blockading fleets, and not allowed to procced until they have satisfactorily proved that they were engaged in legitimate business. So strict is the blockade that the carrying of letters to the Piraeus from the force of Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, is prohibited.

Canea, Feb. 23.-Great excitement was caused here last night by smart rifle firing to the westward of the town. It was soon learned that the firing was taking place between the Turkish outposts and Christian insurgents, and the report spread that the outposts had been driven back and the insurgents were approaching the town. Crowds of residents went to the ramparts of the city and anxiously watched the outcome of the fighting. The firing ceased in a short time, without either side having gained any material advantage or, so far as known, causing

A Turkish warship in Suda Bay and the soldiers in the arsenal there to-day fired repeatedly at the village which was shelled Sunday by the foreign fleets. There was absolutely no reason for this attack, except that the Turks were desirous of creating an occasion for further intervention on the part of the European Powers. A white flag was flying over the position occupied the insurgents, but this did not prevent the firing. The insurgents, understanding, probably, the motives of the Turks, did not reply to the

The leaders of the insurgents who were shelled on Sunday have made, through the Greek commodore, a formal protest against the action of the foreign admirals. They declare in their protest that, acting in obedience to the Powers, they refrained from actual hostilities against the Moslems as long as it was possible, for two days, they were finally compelled to reply to the fire. The protesters ask whether the and murder. In the name of Christ, I plead that Powers are determined to allow the Turks to destroy the Christians in Crete, as they did the Armenians in Anatolia.

The foreign consuls have persuaded the Moslem and Christian combatants in the Selinos district to agree to a week's armistice.

Fighting has been going on all day to-day above Tuzla, on Suda Bay. No details have yet

HAVE THE POWERS AGREED? REPORTS IN VIENNA AND CONSTANTINOPLE THAT THE CRETAN DIFFICULTIES HAVE

Vienna, Feb. 23.-According to dispatches rethe Government of Greece to-day for the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the island of

It was the intention of Emperor Francis seph to start for Cap Martin for a season of recreation yesterday, but, in view of the still unsettled state of affairs in Crete, the Emperor has deferred his departure until next Sunday. The "Fremdenblatt" says that the Powers are

on the verge of an agreement as to the method

ing of autonomy to Crete under the adminishave virtually been adopted by the Powers.

Constantinople, Feb. 23.-It is announced here that the Cretan difficulties have been settled on the basis of autonomy for the Island, the Porte nominating the Governor of Crete under the assent and approval of the Powers. In view of the

Crete within twenty-four hours, and that Greece has consented to do so, provided that the autonomy of the island be guaranteed.

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL'S INSTRUCTIONS.

London, Feb. 23.-In the House of Comm to-day the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, said in reply to an inquiry that the signal for the bombardment of the insurgents' position at Canea was given by Admiral Canevaro, of the Italian Navy, as commander of the united fleets, by reason of seniority.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replying to the request made yesterday by Sir William Harcourt that the instructions given to the British Admiral at Canes be laid before the House, said that he was compelled to decline to comply with the demand, as it would

The statement of the Paris "Gaulois" that the Powers had summoned Greece to evacuate Crete within twenty-four hours is denied.

THE EUROPEAN STOCK EXCHANGES. London, Feb. 23.—The Stock Exchange market opened quiet to-day. The tendency was better. Shortly after the opening prices showed a slight advance, consols, both for money and the account. ieing % higher than yesterday's closing prices, and imerican railroad stocks 4 to 1/2 higher, with the acception of Eric first preferred, which was untiet, consols for money and the account closing % advance on the day, and American railroads

then parity with yesterday's closing to 1/2 higher on vices from the various Continental bourse vices from the various consistent with the various vices and quiet closings.

The Feb. 23.—The Berlin and Frankfort bourses led firm to-day. The feature of the market was ge increase in the buying on both exchanges.

### CRETE'S CAUSE FAVORED.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MASS-MEETING IN CHICKERING HALL.

ACTION OF THE POWERS GENERALLY DE-NOUNCED, AND ONE SPEAKER, R. S. THARIN,

OF WASHINGTON, FAVORS AMERI-CAN ACTION - RESOLU-TIONS ADOPTED.

Under the auspices of "Atlantis," the Greek newspaper of this city, a mass-meeting was held in Chickering Hall last night to express sympathy for the Cretan and Greek cause in their contest when the meeting opened. The members of the Spartan Grecian Club marched from their rooms, No. 156 Greenwich-st., to the hall, 300 strong, and occupied seats in the gallery. In their number

whenever the audience became enthusiastic in its J. Bleecker Miller was announced as the chairsecretary. The following names were read as vicepresidents: The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Seth Low, Charles A. Dana, W. R. Hearst, Andrew McLean, E. L. Godkin, Dr. L. Roverst, General L. P. di Cesnola, T. L. Steadman, R. S. Tharin, of Washington; Dr. Albert Mennen and Theodore Sutro. The majority of these were unable to be present, but sent

letters expressing sympathy with the cause. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, sent the following letter from Washington, the reading of which was received with loud applause:

which was received with loud applause:

It will not be in my power without deserting my duties here to attend the meeting at Chickering Hall next Tuesday evening, but I should have little title to call myself an American if my blood was not stirred with sympathy for the struggling Greeks in Crete. The people of this country will obey and should obey the mandates of international law. In obedience to that law must dwell the security of freedom, of public order, and the safety of all the weaker nations of the earth against the ambitions of those who rae stronger. But the government of Christians by Turks is an offence to civilization. It is especially out of place in Europe. It is an anachronism as the nineteenth century is ending. The Powers of Europe ought to let Greece and the Greeks alone, and the waning, setting Turkish crescent will no longer shed its baneful light over the beautiful island of Crete.

DR. PARKHURST'S LETTER.

### DR. PARKHURST'S LETTER.

Dr. Parkhurst wrote:

My whole soul is stirred by the heartless wrong that has been done the chivalrous spirit of liberty. Europe protects the Turk in the siaughter of Christians, but slaughters the Greek for trying to protect his compatriot from Turkish devilishness. Of course, the Powers are acting in what they call "the interest of peace"; but war is better than a peace purchased at the expense of all that can make peace honorable or even reputable. What is the matter with European civilization, and why is it that out of the six Governments that control the destinies of Europe not one comes to the front with moral prowess enough to break the shackles of diplomacy and to hew a path for the extermination of the unutterable Turk? Doubtless the popular heart of Europe to-day is with the Greek, and I trust that the meeting will voice American sympathy with the Greek cause in terms of such vixor as to reinforce existing sentiment the other side of the water and help in that way to constrain Governmental policy along lines more to the honor of Europe, the reilef of the oppressed and the exorcism of the Turk.

Other letters were received from Seth Low, the Dr. Parkhurst wrote:

Other letters were received from Seth Low, the

The Rev. James Chrystal was the first speaker. He traced the history of Greece, and what she had e to promote the cause of Christianity in the East. He said the Powers of Europe to-day were making a terrible mistake. England and Germany seemed utterly bereft of any knowledge of the facts of the case. "We must recognize," he said, "that in settling the Eastern question the Turk is to die The creed of the Turk is one of lust, rapine and of humane beings, to see that we assist in restoring to these people all that is theirs in blood, territory and nationality." will all have the hearts of men, of Americans

R. S. Tharin, of Washington, was the next speaker, and he made a ringing address that evoked

er, and he made a ringing address that evoked great enthusiasm. He said in part:

We are all Americans, and the heart of American beats responsive to the call of Crete. I believe that the hearts of Americans are aroused to their duty for the first time in the nineteenth century. If Turkey has a mission which she recognizes, American has a mission to which she is awakened. It take no stock in the theology that God created Turkey to scourse Christianity. There is not a single Christian sentiment to-day which is not antagonized by the religion of the Turk. There is not a clause in the United States Constitution that is not abborrent to it. We are as much at war with Turkey as any other nation. Because Armenia represents American ideas, the Sultan is desirous of depopulating Armenia as quickly as possible.

We are not here to apologize to England or to ask Russia to interfere, but to voice our indignation. Never in the history of the world has such a thing we call diplomacy. We must use force to settle this question. If I hear women and children screeching for help in a house next to mine, and the door is locked. I will break it down or I am no man. If I could do it I would telegraph to King George that I would raise an army to save Christians. Gladstone says that America is the only Nation that does not want a slice of Turkey and could enter court with clean hands. If America would step in other nations would disregard diplomacy and wipe out the Ottoman Empire.

The speaker advised that this country should withdraw its representative from Turkey and cut great enthusiasm. He said in part:

speaker advised that this country should withdraw its representative from Turkey and cur

off all communication with her.
William Willard Howard, who has made three
trips to the East to study the Armenian question, was next introduced. Mr. Howard said that the quickest way to settle the Eastern question was to let the Cretans, Macedonians, Syrians, Chaldeans, Nestorians and Armenians, with the Greeks at

#### their head, rise up and put an end to the Turks. A BULGARIAN'S SYMPATHY.

man with jet black hair and heard, rose from the audience and asked the chairman to let him speak a few words. He had been sitting beside a handsome, possibility that Greece will oppose such an arrangement, large quantities of munitions of war are being hurried to the Greek frontier, and the Turkish troops there are being rapidly reinforced.

Paris, Feb. 23.—The "Gaulois" asserts that the Powers have called upon Greece to evacuate Crete within twenty-four hours, and that Greece in the past, and will probably have them in the future, but I stand here to-night to express my sincere sympathy with the expressions of Greek national feeling that have been made here. The Bulgarians and the Greeks differ in blood and language.

tional feeling that have been made here. The Bulgarians and the Greeks differ in blood and language, but many centuries of misfortune and tragic fate have made them brothers. We, if anybody knows it, know the meaning of the word Turk, the Unspeakable. Greece to-day deserves the sympathy and support of all freedom-loving men. The island of Crete must not be delivered over to that organized brigandage called the Turkish Government." It was learned that the young man was Stogan Krstoff Vatrolsky, a young Bulgarian, who is now studying at Harvard University.

Chairman Miller made a few remarks. "Who knows" said he, "but that this may be the beginning of a movement on the part of all the Christian nations of the East, who have had their spirit roused by the outrages of the Turks upon the Cretans-Bulgarian, Armenian, Greek and all—that will end in a United States of the East." He presented Dr. Hiathan, an Armenian, who made a few remarks in broken English, saying that the Armenians would loyfully follow the lead of the Greeks, along with the Bulgarians, in a struggle for liberty. Miss Wilhelmina Armstrong, a former missionary in the East, made an impassioned plea for the men of America to rise up for the protection of the womanhood and homes of Armenia and Crete. Mr. Vlasto, the editor of "Atlantis," then proposed the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. They expressed hearty sympathy with the cause of the Cretans and Greeks and the hope that they might be united under the Hellenia flag. It was resolved that "copies of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of State, with a request that they lay them before the Committee on Foreign Affairs and take such other action in the premises as shall seem to them most expedient and best adapted to promote the cause of freedom in the Island of Crete."

The enthusiasm of the audience was heightened when the Greek that made the Greek and American flags. Mr. Vlasto followed the resolutions with a speech in Greek that made the Greek in the audience go wild with cheers a

## CANADA'S BIG EXPORT TRADE.

report, just issued, shows total exports in 1896 valued at \$121,013,652, the largest total exports in 1896 valued at \$121,013,652, the largest total exports since confederation. The increase over the previous year was \$7,500,000. The imports were valued at \$118,011,590, an increase of \$7,250,000.

### ANARCHY IN ASIA MINOR.

TURKS AND KURDS TREATING ARMENIANS WITH THE UTMOST SEVERITY.

Londer, Feb. 23 .- "The Standard" will to-morrov publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that anarchy prevails in the disturbed districts of Asia Minor. The Turks and Kurds have seized everything belonging to the Armenians. They compel the latter to plough their own fields for the benefit of their despoilers. All who retain a remnant of property are squeezed by the tax collectors to the uttermost farthing. It is reported that the reservists are harrying the country, and that not the slightest check is put upon their outrages. They recently sacked the bazaars at Payas, in the

### MR. RHODES'S EXAMINATION.

INTEREST IN THE INQUIRY ON THE WANE-

CRETE AND THE TRANSVAAL London, Feb. 23.-The examination of Cecil Rhodes by the Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the Transvaal raid was resumed in Westminster Hall to-day. The Prince of Wales was again present during the proceedings, and Dr. Jameson, the leader of the Transvaal raiders, ap-

peared at the inquiry for the first time. The examination of Mr. Rhodes occupied the entire sitting of the committee. The hall was not so well filled with spectators as at the former sittings, interest in the inquiry being apparently on Mr. Rhodes attempted to justify the raid by call-ing attention to the fact that England is now in full sympathy with the Cretans in seeking to ob tain their civil rights, whereas it was Britons who sought their civil rights in the Transvaal. He also reiterated the declaration which he made on the first day of his examination that the people of

orst day of his examination that the people of Johannesburg would never cease their agitation until they had secured their popular rights.

Mr. Rhodes further declared that President Krüger, prior to the revolutionary measures of the Johannesburgers, had promised to grant their demands, but had failed to keep his promises.

In reply to a question by the Hon. Edward Blake Mr. Rhodes said he had been fold that he had let Johannesburg ir for the Transval trouble, but after examining the letters and telegrams he arrived at the conclusion that it was rather Johannesburg that let him in. the conclusion that it was rather to the

rived at the conclusion that it was rather Johannesburg that let him in.

Referring to the conversation between himself and "Beddy White" Mr. Rhodes said: "We were discussing the Egyptian question. I said that if Great Britain decided to remain. I should stop any foreign power from coming between Khartoum and Uganda. White replied: "We had no instructions." I answered: "Of course not, but it is not the Government's policy that you should lie on your back and eat three meals a day. You ought to ascend the Nile and make it impossible for the French to cross." I did not know White would apply my remark to something else. It shows how careful you ought to be in what you say."

Mr. Rhodes, in answer to further questions, said that his determination to proceed to extreme measures was reached in conjunction with the leaders at Johannesburg. Owing to the hopelessness of obtaining redress for the existing grievances, it was intended to change the government.

Answering a question regarding the Matabele war the witness said: "It is fortunate for you that you haven't had to pay for it."

The committee adjourned until Friday.

## LIVELY CHASE FOR A THIEF.

HE HAD DROPPED FROM A THIRD-STORY

WINDOW IN SEVENTY-SEVENTH-ST., AND RAN IN SPITE OF A BROKEN ANKLE.

The quiet neighborhood of Seventy-seventh-st., between Columbus and Amsterdam aves, was armised last night by the cries of "Police! Burglars!" coming from the window of No. 135 West Seventy-seventh-st. occupied by Maurice Mayer, of the firm of Loeb & Schoenfeld, dealers in embroideries, at Nos. 86 and 88 Franklin-st. The alarm was heard by Detectives Mc Naught and Lang and Policeman Barnett, of the West Sixty-eighth-st. station, and resulted capture of Frank Reynolds, thirty-two years old, who says he comes from Philadelphia, after an exciting chase over rear fences, in the course of which the prisoner fell and fractured his ankle. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer were about rething when Mr. Mayer heard a noise at the rear window of his room, which is on the third floor. He looked out and saw hanging from the ledge a man, who dropped three stories to the

Mrs. Mayer velled for the police. eighth-st., to cover the man's egress there, the others

eighth-st., to cover the man's egress there, the others tried to gain access to the rear yards through other houses. In the mean time the thief climbed fence after fence until he reached No. 105, which is a large flat house, through which he tried to reach the street. He was caught in the hullway by Detectives Lang and McNaught.

An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, but it was so long coming that a patrol wagon was utilized to take the man, whose ankle was broken, to the hospital.

When he was searched a woman's gold watch and chain was found in his possession, together with a diamond ring with three stones, two solitaire diamond rings, with pure white stones, several sunset diamonds and \$\$250 in money. He also had a memorandum book containing the names and addresses of several prominent Philadelphia people and many New-York addresses and several names written as follows: "Lorillards, Astors, Vanderbilts, Mrs. Suffern Tailer, William C. Whitney and Herman Oelrich."

## IRON POOL MAKING A NEW AGREEMENT.

throes of the arrangement of the annual contract to control prices and output. The pool is formed each spring and remains in force a year. Members of the day. The various interests submitted propositions, day, when another meeting will be held. From pres-ent indications, however, the pool will continue. Prices, if the pool goes on, will be about the same as in 1895 and not quite as high as in 1896.

It was reported that F. T. Gates attended the meeting to look after the interests of Andrew Carnegie. This was denied to-night by L. C. Hanna, of M. A. Hanna & Co., who said that Mr. Gates was attending the meeting as a representative of the consolidated companies and that the Carnegle interests were not represented at all.

"The meeting," said Mr. Hanna, "was merely preliminary to the one which will be held next Monday. The representatives of the various com-panies had a conference on the natters which will then come up for final adjustment. We have not received any propositions from the Carnegle com-

pany, as has been reported." Another member of the pool spoke more plainly. It seems that a difference exists between the in-terests represented by Gates and the other companies. These differences are serious enough to cause some apprehension on the part of the comsaid that Gates made certain propositions to the other representatives, and it was this matter which caused an adjournment until Monday.

## THE REPRIEVE CAUSES A STIR.

ection in granting a reprieve to the four members of the Button gang, sentenced to be hanged here to-day, is still causing a stir. The Territorial offi-cials, members of the court and most of the attorare doomed to die is not one which can be classed with "offences against the United States," the President has absolutely no authority in the premises,

Governor Thornton again telegraphed Attorne General Harmon yesterday saying that this was a Territorial and not a United States case, and insisted on being personally advised as to whether the President had interfered, as reported on Saturda, night. In the mean time the Governor, to be on the safe side, was preparing to irsue a proclamation to reprieve the men for thirty days, when a response came from the Attorney-General which indicates that there is also serious question there as to whether or not the President can interfere with the execution of orders by the New-Mexico Supreme Court, and requesting the Governor, in order to avoid all questions of authority, to issue a like reprieve. This was done has night. President had interfered, as reported on Saturday

## BIG ICE DEAL ON THE PENOBSCOT.

known on the Penobscot River for years the Con-solidated Ice Company, of New-York, has acquired

# FLOODS IN SEVERAL STATES.

THE MONONGAHELA RIVER A RAGING TORRENT.

THE ALLEGHENY, HOWEVER, PURSUES THE EVEN TENOR OF ITS WAY-DAMAGE AT PITTSBURG.

Monongahela River is a raging torrent to-day, rushing onward with vast quantities of wreckage and rubbish on its surface. The landmarks of the stream are completely obliterated by the volume and rush of the angry waters, and the locations of dams are only traceable by the eddies. HIS LAST VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT BE-Throughout the Monongahela Valley river traffic has been suspended, and there is a general feeling of apprehension. The rise was very rapid, and in volume largely in excess of the anticipations of the Weather Bureau, whose reports indicated probably fifteen feet of water.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Monongahela 25-foot mark was covered, and the river still rapidly climbing toward the danger line. At many places along the river railroad tracks are covered by many feet of water; mills and workshops are partly submerged, and the workmen driven from their benches.

The greatest damage thus far reported is between McKeesport and Pittsburg, the shores being lined with factories. A majority of these places were compelled to suspend operations during the night, and much loss and damage will result. All of the railroads in the Monongahela Valley, with the single exception of the Monon branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, experithrough to their destinations. The tracks of the Pittsburg and Lake Eric road from Port Perry to McKeesport are submerged, and through traffic on this division, as well as on some other roads, has been suspended. In a number of washed out. The Second Avenue Traction Company has also been compelled to suspend operation of its Braddock division, the tracks being submerged between Glenwood and Braddock, Locally no great damage has yet occurred.

The flood in the Monongahela River, which came on so rapidly last night, will probably pass out just as fast, and by to-morrow all danger will

be over. At noon the marks showed 27 feet, and about two feet more are expected.

So far the sudden rush of water has done no damage of importance beyond closing a number of the manufacturing plants of the valley, washing our railroad tracks in some places and submerging them in others, causing complete suspension of traffic. pension of traffic.

In the downtown portion of this city cellars

In the downtown portion of this city cellars along Water-st., Penn-ave, and Duquesne Way are flooded, causing small losses on goods and suspension of work in a few factories.

Lower Allegheny, as usual, suffered the most from inundation. The water from the Ohio River backed up over the lowlands, and in many cases household goods had to be moved to upper floors, while a number of families were removed from their habitations by means of skiffs or rafts. The present flood is all from the Monongahela River, and was caused by the heavy rains of the last few days, which fell on the unmelted snow in the mountain ranges drained by the Youghlogheny and Upper Monongahela rivers. Little gheny and Upper Monongahela rivers. Little rain fell in the Allegheny Valley, and little water is coming from the Allegheny River.

McKeesport, Penn., Feb. 23.-The Mononga hela and Youghiogheny rivers have overflowed their banks, and the streets and all the houses in the lower portion of the city are inundated. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Monongahela River was twenty-two inches higher than it ever was before, and was still rising at the rate of four inches an hour. All the mills and factories in inches an hour. All the mills and factors in the flooded district are submerged and operations suspended. Several houses have been moved from their foundations, and many stables and outbuildings have been carried away. No lives have been reported lost, but a number of narrow escapes have occurred. The situation is serious; and as soon as he realized that he was detected. In this city the loss will reach \$200,000.

### While one of the policemen ran around to Seventy- DAMAGE IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. MANY RIVERS AND OTHER STREAMS

risen eight and a half feet here since yesterday morning, and is still rising at the rate of three inches an hour. The stage of water on the falls is twenty-one feet, and it is expected to twenty-seven feet, which will flood the river-front. Two-thirds of the town of Corbin is under water The damage is estimated at \$25,000. damage in Southeastern Kentucky is estimated at \$200,000. The Kentucky River rose forty feet in two hours in the mountain country, and swept everything before it. The Cumberland River destroyed all property in the bottom lands of Harlan County. Near Donkeyville, Jonas Tyree was caught in Pow-

are clear out of their banks and doing much damage. Several people have been drowned in various parts of the State. Much stock has been lost, fencing swept away and other property al-most ruined. The streams all through the moun-

tains are higher than for years. News comes from Pineville, Ky., that two white men, while crossing a raging stream, were drowned and also a revenue officer, who was in the mo

tains looking after moonshiners. In Perry, Knott, Latcher and Breathitt countles the flood is doing much damage. Jameson, the county seat of the latter county, is partly under water. At Beattyville, which is at the junction of the three forks of the Kentucky River, the rise has been unusually rapid, and much valuable property has been swept away. Among the heaviest losers in the mountains are the lumbermen, have lost thousands of dollars' worth of lumber. At Middlesboro yesterday a cloudburst deluged the locality. James Charwell and his wife and four

children, while going home from a neighbor's in a wagon, were all drowned.

At Harrodsburg, near Dixville, the water ran over the bridge. E. Patterson and wife attempted At Harrodsburg, near Dixvine, the water fan over the bridge. E. Patterson and wife attempted to cross. Mrs. Patterson and the mule she was riding were carried away. The woman caught the limbs of a tree half a mile down stream. The husband swam to her and got her up in the tree. Neighbors made a raft and reached them. The water washed Patterson off the raft. He was finally rescued in an unconscious condition, and will die. In this city the Kentucky River is away out of its banks, being higher than it has been since the flood of 1893. The entire west end of the city is inundated, and the water is gradually making its way up in the city. The river is rising at the rate of a foot an hour, and it is still raining.

Reports from Jackson and other places up the north fork say there has been considerable loss of life and property. Mrs. Hattell and her little daughter were drowned in their house, which was washed from the mountain side in Breathitt County, the learned, were drowned in one of the streams in Beil County.

Knoxville. Tenn. Feb. 22.—Heavy rains have swollen the streams enormously in this vicinity. Two railway trestles near this city were washed away last night. All telegraph and telephone wires east of Knoxville are down, and trains are standing still. The Clinch River, at Clinton, registered forty feet and residents are leaving their houses.

#### STEADY RISE OF THE OHIO. THE CENTRAL UNION DEPOT IN CINCINNATI THREATENED WITH INVASION BY THE FLOOD.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 23.-The Ohio River is rising at the rate of seven inches an hour. At 8 o'clock this morning it had reached Water-st, and registered 51 feet. The railroads using the Central Union Depot will probably have to seek other quarters from which to run their passenger trains before the day is over. Fifty-three feet will bring the water into the tracks on the old canal bed leading to the depot. Trains can, however, get into and out of the depot until the water reaches 55 feet by using locomotives with high fireboxes.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Penn The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Penn-sylvania and the Louisville and Nashville can stand

considerably more water before they will have to be abandoned. The rise has brought the big wharfboats onto the railroad tracks on the levee, and the callroad cars in that vicinity have been hauled to Merchents on the bottoms have moved their goods in the cellars to upper stories. During the night and this afternoon teamsters were kept busy haul-

ing furniture and freight from the buildings along the river front to places of safety further up town. The prediction of rivermen is that the flood will begin to subside after it reaches fifty-five feet.

The large tobacco warehouses on Front-st. are full of water to the first floors, but the stock of tobacco has been moved out. So far there has been little loss at these places.

A special dispatch from Catlettsburg, Ky., says: "The streetcar line on Centre-st. is covered with water. Residents on the square bounded by North Front, Pain and Centre sts. are moving. The loss cannot be estimated. The greatest loss is to timber men."

## MARK A. HANNA IN CANTON.

GLAD THAT HE IS GOING TO WASHING-TON AS A SENATOR.

FORE INAUGURATION-WHAT HE THINKS CONGRESS WILL DO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Canton, Ohio, Feb. 23.-Chairman M. A. Hanna arrived in Canton this evening, and will remain with Major McKinley till roon tomorrow. Mr. Hanna was in excellent spirits, and talked cheerfully about several matters of current interest in the world of politics. He said frankly and genially that the thought that he was going to Washington with a seat in the

Senate awaiting him gave him much pleasure.

"I am a business man," said Mr. Hanna, "and I think I know what the business and commercial interests of this country desire and need. I expect to take an active interest in tariff legislation. The first thing we want is a revenue bill that shall produce enough income to meet current expenses. Tariff and revenue will go hand in hand. I think the members of Congress pretty generally are of the opinion that a bill which shall produce adequate revenue shall be promptly passed, and I think the disposition will be to waste no time on the enactment of such a law. The country expects, needs and demands it, and it is the duty of places the tracks and small trestles have been | Congress, as I look at it, to meet this demand." "When do you start for Washington?" was

"I expect to go next Friday afternoon, and this is my last visit to Canton prior to the in-

auguration of Major McKinley." "What has been the effect of Governor Bushnell's announcement that he will appoint you

to succeed Senator Sherman?" was asked. "It has made the so-called Ohio situation simple and transparent. The party is unified as perhaps it never was before, and a long era of harmony and good feeling will, in the estimation of those who observe these things, be the outcome of present conditions in the Republican party in Ohio. The interest in the Ohio situation was pretty general, if one may judge from the nature and extent of the comment upon it. "You have been pretty busy receiving tele-

grams of congratulation?" was suggested. "Yes, it has been a pretty lively industry," laughed Mr. Hanna. "One naturally makes a good many friends and acquaintances in the course of a National campaign, and a business

career of considerable extent." When do you expect to take the oath of office as a Senator of the United States?" was asked.
"On March 5, I suppose."
"Who will be the senior Senator from Ohio?"

'My understanding is that Mr. Foraker will Referring to the Senatorial complications in Kentucky, Mr. Hanna said: "I have had a talk with Governor Bradley recently. He expects to appoint a Senator just as soon as there is a va-cancy, and he will also call a special session of

the Legislature In response to a question about the health of Major McKinley, Mr. Hanna said: "The President-elect is looking better than he did when I was here last week, but his throat troubles him somewhat, and he needs all the rest he can get." Among Major McKinley's callers to-day was Congressman H. F. Thomas, of Michigan, who is strongly indorsed for the position of Commis-sioner of Pensions by General R. A. Alger and the whole Michigan delegation in Congress. General Alger's last visit to Canton is said to have been in the interest of Mr. Thomas.

Ex-Senator D. M. Sabin and ex-Representative S. P. Snider, of Minnesota, were also callers at the home of the President-elect. Senator Sabin says it is rumored that a place on the Interstate Commerce Commission has been offered to C. A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis.

## MAJOR M'KINLEY'S NEW CARRIAGES.

Chicago, Feb. 23.-Major McKinley's new car-Chicago, Feb. 23.—Major ackinicy's new carringes will be ready for his use as soon as he reaches Washington. The outfits, including a landau, a brougham and a victoria, will be shipped from this city to-day. They fill a car, and go in charge of a special man, who will see that they are properly set up ready for use.

CAPT. HEISTAND ORDERED TO WASHINGTON Major McKinley's confidential secretary, who has been ill with grip, started for Columbus this morning to arrange for the shipping of his household effects to Washington. He has been ordered by the Secretary of War to report for duty there.

THE CAR MR. M'KINLEY WILL TRAVEL IN. Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 23.-A carload of potted plants and cut flowers was received from Miami. Fla., this afternoon, with which to decorate the private car of Superintendent I. F. Miller, of the private car of Superintendent I. F. Milier, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the use of President-elect McKiniey and his family on their trip to Washington next week. The car is in the shops nere, being renovated and painted for this service. The car is a magnificent one, and surpasses, it is said, any other car of the kind in the country. Its decorations for this occasion will be in keeping with its rich draperies and appointments. The car will be sent to Canton next Saturday.

## SOUND-MONEY CONFERENCES.

TWO SESSIONS TO BE HELD TO-DAY AT THE

Money League will have two sessions to-day in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the first noon session there will be a luncheon at the Downtown Club, tendered by the Committee on Organization, of which Henry Hentz, Alexander E. Orr,
A. B. Hepburn, J. Kennedy Tod, William Jay
Schieffelin, Gustav H. Schwab and Isidor Straus
are members. The conference will be attended by
delegates from twenty-one of the large cities of the
United States.

## FREDERICK G. BOURNE INJURED.

THROWN FROM HIS HORSE IN THE PARK AND HIS RIGHT ARM BROKEN.

saddle horse, which had thrown its rider, Frederick G. Bourne, on the Park Driveway at Ninety-secondst., late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bourne's right arm was broken, and he was taken to his home in the Dakota flats, Seventy-second-st. and Central Park West, in a carriage,

Mr. Bourne is the president of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at No. 149 Broadway. He is a member of the Racquet and Tennis, the Lawyers', the New-York Yacht, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht and a number of other clubs.

## BOLD SAFE ROBBERY IN ALBANY.

morning and \$2,500 or thereabouts, the company's receipts for Sunday and yesterday, was taken. The safe-crackers are believed to have been experts. They drilled holes in the door on either side of the combination and touched off the biast, probably while the policeman on the beat was sending in his while the policeman on the beat was sending in his return to headquarters from a distant callbox. Bed quilts were used to deaden the noise of the explosion. The burgiars are believed to have been in the building when the doors were locked for the night, as the entrance to the office was not forced. They left their limmies and burgiar tools behind, but there is no other clew to their identity. The office of the railway is at Broadway and State-st, across the street from the Postoffice.

GREATER NEW-YORK CHARTER. Full text in Brooklyn Eagle Library, out to-day. Price ten cents. For sale by all news-dealers.-(Advt.

# FOR A CITIZENS' UNION.

TO SEPARATE CITY FROM NATIONAL AND

STATE POLITICS.

SOME OF THE MEN ALREADY INTERESTED IN

THE MOVEMENT, AND THE DECLARA-TION OF OBJECTS. A movement to form a union of citizens, having

in view the separation of city issues from National and State politics, has assumed importance in this city on account of the number and standserve as members of the Committee on Organization. As the nomination of an independent ticket for municipal offices at the next election is the declared object of the organization, the committee, which now numbers 250, probably will be increased to 500, and will have as its members representative New-Yorkers of both political parties. It is announced that every man whose name has been placed on the roll of the Committee on Organization has given his assent to the declaration of principles of the Citizens' Union, and has into effect those principles, irrespective of political parties representing the National and State issues. The 250 men who have signed as members of the committee are representative mer-Among the merchants are John Claffin, Henry Rice, Charles Stewart Smith, Woodbury Langdon, B. Altman, James H. Dunham, Henry W. Cannon, James J. Higginson, Ewald Fleitmann, Jacob W. Mack, Max J. Lissauer, and John Stewart, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

The bankers are represented by J. Pierpont Morgan, John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company; Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank; Charles S. Fairchild, president of the New-York Security and Trust Company; Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; J. Harsen Rhoades, president of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and Joseph Fox, president of the American Savings Bank.

### LABOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the members of labor unions who have already signed are Daniel C. Harris, president State Division American Federation of Labor; Harry White, secretary National Garment Workers; George C. Tombleson, Gilders' Union; William J. O'Brien, Granite Cutters' Union; John J. Pallas, of the Pattern Makers' Union; Horace J. Park, of the Paperhangers' Union; John N. Bogert, of Typographical Union No. 6; George H. Warner, of the Machinists' Union; F. D. Caillard, of the Carpenters' Union: John T. Lawrence, of the Clothing Cutters' Union, and Herman Robinson, of the Garment Workers' Union.

Some of the builders and manufacturers are Abram S. Hewitt, John M. Cornell, Richard Deeves and John J. Tucker.

The exchanges are represented by Thomas A. McIntyre and Charles W. Hogan, of the Produce Exchange; Edward J. Berwind, of the Coal Exchange; W. L. Bull, ex-president of the Stock Exchange, and Alfred E. Marling, president of the Real Estate Exchange.

The steamship companies are represented by Gustav H. Schwab and Lewis H. Spence. Some of the real estate men are Horace S. Ely, ex-president of the Real Estate Exchange;

Cyrus Clark, president of the West Side Association; Charles T. Barney, Joseph L. Buttenweiser and Hiram Merritt. Among the lawyers are Joseph H. Choate, William B. Hornblower, Arthur von Briesen, president of the Legal Ald Society; ex-Judge

G. Agar and Elihu Root. The insurance companies are represented by Richard Katzenmeyer, ex-president of the Arion Society, and Hubert Cillis, secretary of the dent of the Liederkranz.

Myer S. Isaacs, Edward M. Burghard, John

Among the physicians are Dr. E. G. Janeway, Dr. William H. Draper, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa and Dr. L. Bolton Bangs.

The City Club is represented by John E. Parsons, president; James C. Carter and Professor J. H. Van Amringe, trustees. Of the Social Reform Club there are Edward D. Page, Charles F. Wingate and E. R. L. Gould, president of the City and Suburban Homes Company. The representatives of the University Settlement Society are James B. Reynolds and Richard Watson Gilder. The Good Government clubs are represented by R. Fulton Cutting, president of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Adolph Openhym, George Haven Putnam, John E. Eustis, Franklin Pierce, George M. Cassatt and Henry R. Kunhardt, and among the members of the City Vigilance League are William M. Kingsley, treasurer, and Edwin 8.

## PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS.

The declaration of principles and objects of the Citizens' Union is as follows:

the Citizens' Union is as follows:

First—We uphold the principle, new for the first time embodied in the Constitution of the State, that municipal elections shall be held separately from State and National elections, to the end that the business affairs of municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National or State politics; and this union is formed to carry that principle into effect.

Second—We demand that the affairs of the city of New-York be administered independently of National and State politics, and that local officers be chosen solely with reference to their qualifications. We will nominate no candidate unless his character and record are such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that, if elected, he will not use his office or permit it to be used for the benefit of any political organization, but will administer it in all respects in accordance with the principles of this declaration.

Third—We demand that the Civil Service requirements of the Constitution and laws of this State be impartially enforced by such methods as will insure a practical and reasonable test of fitness and the selection of subordinate officers upon their merits, irrespective of political influence, so as to afford a fair chance to every citizen, without regard to race, religious belief or political influence, so as to afford a fair chance to every citizen, without regard to race, religious belief or political affiliations.

Fourth—We demand that the bity shall retain the ownership of its franchises, and that all grants thereof be for limited periods, in order that Increases of value shall accrue to the people; we demand stringent supervision of gas and railroad companies and of all other corporations using city franchises, so as to insure adequate service at reasonable rates.

Fifth—We demand better rapid transit facilities

companies and of all other corporations using city franchises, so as to insure adequate service at reasonable rates.

Fifth—We demand better rapid transit facilities without unreasonable delay.

Sixth—We demand that adequate school accommodations be provided for all children of achool age, and that the efficiency of the public schools be steadily increased by the adoption of the best educational methods.

Seventh—We demand that the Eight-Hour Laber law now on the statute books be enforced as to all employes of the city and its contractors, and that all such employes be paid at the prevailing rate of wages in their respective trades, as required by law. Elighth—We demand that the system of small parks in the more crowded parts of the city be extended; that baths and lavatories adequate to the public needs be established; that the policy of putting the best pavements in the streets of the most densely peopled district shall be carried on and extended; and that all the laws providing for the improvement and better sanitation of tenement-houses be carried into effect at the earliest practicable date.

Ninth—The way in which our streets have been

provement and better sanitation of tenement-nouses be carried into effect at the earliest practicable date.

Ninth—The way in which our streets have been cleaned under the present administration is an illustration of the results to be obtained by applying business methods to municipal affairs; and we demand that in the government of the city there shall be no return to the former system of inefficiency and waste. Without calling upon any citizen to surrender in any degree his allegiance to his party, we insist upon an entire separation of municipal government from National and State politice, and we appeal to all good citzens, of whatever party, it units with us in an organized effort to accomplish the objects of this Union.

The next election, to be held in this city in November, 1837, will be the first separate election under the new Constitution. With the exception of Assemblymen and Judges only local officers will be chosen. They will be a Mayor, a District-Attorney, a Controller, a County Clerk, a Register, Aldermen and a President of the Board of Aldermen. In the event of consolidation, there will be elected a Mayor, members of the Municipal Assembly and such other ofhers as the charter of Greater New-York shall designate, together with officers of the counties included in the new city. The issues presented will be purely local.